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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

GOSSIP FROM VIENNA.

[Editorial Correspondence of Baltimore American.]
VICE IN THE CITIES.

There is no city in the world, not even Paris, that can rival the metropolis of Austria in sensuality and immorality, and in these respects there is a universality of sentiment that is quite remarkable. There are no flaunting courtesans in Vienna, as one is to be seen on the streets of Paris, or even in New York or Baltimore. Where virtue is such a rarity there is no opportunity for making a specialty of vice, and it has no special locality. In this respect Vienna would appear to the casual visitor more free from this species of social evil than any other large city in the world, but a visit to the foundling hospital, where there is an average of about forty infants received daily, or the general hospital, where its illegitimate births average thirty a day, shows the preeminence of Vienna over all other cities in the world. There are twenty thousand soldiers always in the city, mostly young men from the provinces, who could not marry if they would, and would not if they could. They have no means to support a wife, and seldom have money sufficient to pay the church charges for the performance of the marriage ceremony. They can be seen in crowds with the young girls on the Ringstrasse and the Prater. They form attachments, but are never expected to marry. Their example is followed by the young men in other walks of life, and I am assured there are fewer marriages in Vienna than almost any other city of one-third the population. There seems to be no attempt made by the authorities or by the church to remedy this evil, which has become so universal that, among the laboring classes especially, there are few mothers who have husbands.

VIRTUE IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

Whilst this is the condition of affairs in all the large cities of Austria virtue is the rule and vice the exception, in the rural districts. There are no more virtuous people in the world than the agriculturists of Austria. They are industrious, cleanly and temperate, and it would be difficult to find a people anywhere, male or female, whose personal appearance gave more complete assurance of the possession of all these virtues. They are all robust in health, physically strong, comfortably but plainly attired, remarkable for cleanliness, and seem both happy and contented. They come to town in good carriages drawn by strong and well-fed horses, and no country can present a finer peasantry. To expect modesty among such a people would be like looking for it in a Shaker settlement. The farmers' daughters dress precisely as their mothers do, and have done from their childhood, nothing but solemn black being allowed. Indeed if there is any difference it is in the quality of the silk, satin or velvet, and the mother is always clad in the more costly raiment. The young men are also dressed like their fathers, and their strong limbs and ruddy faces indicate that they have been brought up to work. They are never seen about the towns except on Church holidays, and they participate in the ceremonies with an earnestness and enthusiasm that is not to be seen among the young men of the cities. They are all given a limited education, at least they are taught to read and write, and occasionally the most precocious of them are sent to college. They are compelled to serve three years in the army, and whatever vices they may have contracted during their service must be abandoned on their return to the family homestead.

BIRDS OF GERMANY.

The birds of Germany, like the crows of Ireland, are the property of the people, both in the cities and country. They are protected by law, no law is needed for their protection. They are so tame that many of them build their nests inside of the houses, and are never disturbed by old or young. Throw down a few crumbs and they will come down from the trees and almost eat out of your hand. The consequence is that fruit growers never suffer from the invasion of worms, and the plum and damson, which has almost disappeared from our markets, grows here to the greatest perfection. The holidays are not distinguished, as with us, by a throng of boys with shot-guns pouring in to the country and slaying out of mere wantonness the feathered tribe, which is considered as an efficient collaborator in

Vienna we have been assured that nearly one-tenth of the population reside in houses which are the property of the Church. Among these Church houses in Vienna are several covering entire blocks, in which the number of people who are residents range from twelve to twenty-eight hundred, all occupying separate suits of rooms or renting furnished apartments.

GERMAN TEMPERANCE.

No one here invites or urges another man to drink with him, or at his expense. Men sit down and drink together as a general rule, but no man pays for what the other drinks, unless he is too poor to pay for it himself. They drink as many glasses as each may desire, and when the waiter comes for the money each pays for what he has drunk. According to our system, each one must treat in his turn, and thus each must drink six times, whether he desires it or not. It is thus that drunkards are made and fortunes are acquired by tavern-keepers. If it was not for our system of "treating," excessive drinking would not be so common, and inebriate assaults be as unnecessary as they are here. Nothing stronger than beer or wine finds any sale, and even this is drunk in moderation. It is not gulched down, but drunk slowly, or rather sipped, whilst you could not accomplish it more successfully than by insisting on paying for what he has drunk or eaten at the same table with you. "Do you wish to insult me?" would be the exclamation that would greet you on the introduction of such an American idea at the social board in Germany.

EXTREME POLITENESS.

I have before noticed the extreme politeness of the Austrians, which we find to be as general in the country as among the Viennese. A nod of recognition is not sufficient, but you are deemed rude and unmannerly if the hat is not raised clear from the head every time you pass any one to whom you have been introduced. The people of the village are equally as persistent in the exchange of bows, whilst the waiters, chambermaids, and everybody about the hotels, make a set bow to their guests every time they pass them. "To do as the Germans do," every one must constantly be on the quiver to return a salutation with the same measure of politeness with which it is given. Even at the store of the village apothecary, you are expected to uncover on entering, return the polite bow of the proprietor and his clerks, and keep your hat off until you make your bow on returning. C. C. F.

The Bible Cause in North Carolina.

The following extract from the fifty-seventh annual report of the American Bible Society, setting forth the progress of the Bible work in North Carolina, will no doubt be of interest to many of our readers:
The work in this state has been conducted during the past year with peculiar efficiency and industry by Rev. P. A. Strobel, of Raleigh, whose report is as follows:
There are ninety-five counties embraced in this district. In these counties are 121 auxiliaries, nine branch societies, and seven Bible committees. The Superintendent has visited ninety-eight auxiliaries and sixteen branch societies and committees. Thirteen new auxiliaries have been organized, twenty-five have been revived, and seven branch societies and several Bible committees have been formed. Number of miles travelled, 6,000; sermons and Bible addresses delivered, 225; official letters written, 468; documents issued, 972; money forwarded to the Bible House, \$3,324.79.

The work of the past year has been one mainly of reorganization. Many of the auxiliaries were virtually dead; many were without books; and, with exceptions, none of them had done anything in canvassing and supplying their respective territories. Besides this, a spirit of apathy and indifference seemed to prevail almost universally, and the Bible cause generally was in a languishing condition. As a consequence of this state of things, the destitution was found to be alarmingly great. From the best information that could be gathered not less than 30,000 families are believed to have been destitute of the Word of God at the commencement of the year.

In some counties there were found two, and in a few as many as three auxiliaries; but there had been no conference among the officers of these societies; the boundaries of their respective territories had not been defined; there had been no division of labor, no co-operation, no system and no intelligent and earnest prosecution of the work of distributing the Scriptures. These evils the Superintendent has endeavored to correct, and although he has not thus far achieved all that he desired, he thinks the field is full of promise of future good results. The auxiliaries which have been reorganized and supplied with books have hardly had time to do much in the way of exploring and supplying their territory.

Only two are reported as having completed the canvass and supply of their respective territories. These are the Salem Bible Association and the Cabarrus County Bible Society. To these may perhaps be added the Mebaneville and Caldwell County Bible Society, Mecklenburg, Gates, Union, Carteret, McDowell, Craven, Lumberton, Franklin, and Wayne county (freedom's) Societies report a partial canvass. Many others are believed to have taken some steps to supply their territory, but have sent no reports. The following statistics are given for the year: Total number of auxiliaries, 121; branch societies, 9; Bible committees, 7; total, 137. Total number of members, 1,800; total number of families supplied, 1,800.

has been a great improvement in the condition of the work. One Society (Wake County) which at the commencement of the year had only one Bible in its depository, has purchased over \$600 worth of books. This same county gave us nothing last year in the way of collections and donations, except in the case of a single individual; this year the collections and donations amount to over \$250.

Special attention has been paid to the wants of the freedmen, and a number of branch societies and committees have been organized to facilitate the distribution of the Scriptures among the families and Sabbath-schools. The freedmen in many sections of the State are rapidly becoming educated, and they gratefully avail themselves of every opportunity to possess the Bible. Perhaps one-third of all the destitution among them has been supplied.

In this connection it affords the Superintendent great pleasure to bear testimony to the noble work which the Rev. H. B. Blake and his son are doing the freedmen in Wilmington and the vicinity in distributing the Scriptures among them. The Superintendent has presented the Bible cause to the various ecclesiastical bodies in the State, and he is happy to say that in all cases they have courteously received him, and have adopted resolutions earnestly commending the Bible cause to the churches, and pledging the cordial co-operation of all the pastors. To many of the pastors of these denominations, and to very many laymen, the District Superintendent is indebted for numerous acts of personal kindness. The Christian courtesies extended to him, and the words of sympathy and encouragement which have greeted him in almost every community, have tended greatly to cheer and strengthen him in the prosecution of his arduous work.

The work of supplying the destitution in this district has been very greatly facilitated by the liberality of the Parent Society, in making such ample grants for gratuitous distribution. These grants, forty in number, embrace about 10,000 copies of the Scriptures. Two thousand three hundred dollars worth of books have also been put at the disposal of the surviving members of the North Carolina Bible Society, in discharge of a sum formerly deposited with the Parent Society by that auxiliary, and from this source many books have been drawn for gratuitous distribution. On the whole, the State of North Carolina is believed to be better supplied with books than at any period since 1861. This is certainly a source of encouragement.

In reviewing the labors of the past year, the Superintendent for North Carolina would gratefully recognize the hand of a gracious and merciful God, in the preservation of his life amidst many perils, and in the large measure of health with which he has been blessed. The field which he was called to occupy is extensive, and demands no small measure of patience, zeal, perseverance and faith. Whatever success has attended his labors, he humbly ascribes to the blessing of God and the co-operation of Christian pastors and laymen. He is conscious of having endeavored, faithfully to discharge his duty. He has sought, by faithful appeals to the people whom he has addressed, to stimulate an increased zeal and earnestness in the work of distributing the Scriptures. He regrets that his efforts in this direction have not been more successful, and that a greater interest has not been awakened among Christians, on behalf of the thousands of families who are "sitting in darkness," and famishing for the lack of "the bread of life." May the Great Head of the Church quicken his people, by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, to a deeper sympathy with the benighted and perishing, and to more prompt and earnest efforts for their salvation!

Receipts from North Carolina, \$5,072.72. Books sent thither, 35,589 volumes.—Enterprise.

Important Enterprise in North Carolina.

The Polaris United States Expedition is to receive supplies of preserved, beef, mutton, and canned fruits from the new and enterprising colony settlement, established at Ridgeway, Warren county, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. At Ridgeway a large factory has been established by Mr. Marshall Smith, known as the "American Fruit and Preserving Company." Contracts for supplying the U. S. Government, Army and Navy departments with prepared vegetables and fruit—the produce of the neighboring fertile land of this new colony are in course of being perfected by Mr. Smith and as a consequence much activity prevails in this branch of industry and important enterprise in little Ridgeway. These contracts involve a sum of \$200,000. A series of wine-presses, saw-mills, grist-mills, school-houses, churches, and village residences of much excellence and taste are already established and contemplated at Ridgeway. The facilities of the railroad, the telegraph, and post-office are experienced and satisfactory, and it may be fairly predicted that Ridgeway will before long be the most important part of this section of the State. This important enterprise of individual capitalists, artisans and agriculturists will meet its own reward as it has also initiated its own investment without State or political aid. A practical example of the results of emigration like this is of more value than all the windy words of "quasi" patriots and limping local companies. We wish prosperity to Ridgeway with its well laid out streets and avenues, its delicious springs of water, and salubrious climate—a high, dry and healthy locality—that invites the pleasure-seeker and the energetic settler from abroad and home.—State Agricultural Journal.

BAYONNE, July 14.

Received here from Carlist sources several thousand muskets on the coast of Biscaya. Carlist recruits. The supporters of all these birds to steady the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

Be just even to animals and insects, then surely thou wilt be so to thy fellow-man.

The Crops.

The following newspaper extracts, given in a succinct form will show the condition of the various crops in almost every section of the country:

Alabama.—The planters are very gloomy over the prospects. Heavy rains since 27th of May; cotton badly in the grass, and in many counties the caterpillar is committing great ravages. Half a crop only looked for. Corn looking badly, and in many instances, drowned out.

Arkansas.—Corn reported in good condition in many counties. Cotton looks well, but in the vicinity of Little Rock a great many planters have abandoned the cotton on account of grass and scarcity of labor.

California.—Hay crops fine. Last year California produced 25,450,000 bushels of wheat, and this year the crop will fully equal that amount.

Delaware.—The peach crop promises to exceed that of any former amount.

Florida.—Good crops of grain have been made this year. Cotton very grassy, and not half worked, on account of scarce labor.

Georgia.—The entire cotton crop is in a very critical condition, and fully one-third will have to be abandoned to save the remainder. Little or no corn well worked, and very grassy. The rice crops badly damaged by late freshets.

Iowa.—Grasshoppers are ravaging many sections of the State. The air seems to be filled with them, and their white wings presents the appearance of a snow storm. Winter wheat a complete failure in many counties, but Spring wheat never better.

Illinois.—Wheat crops generally good. Corn crops injured by two much rain.

Kentucky.—The condition of the crops is anything but encouraging. The rains have prevented farmers from working their corn crops, and they are literally choked with grass and weeds. Tobacco in the low places buried by sand and overflow. The wheat crop badly damaged by excessive, and continued rains.

Kansas.—Serious apprehension felt that the chinch bugs will cut the crops short. They are preying on the oats, wheat and corn and some fields are badly damaged.

Louisiana.—Expects to make the largest sugar crops this season than has been made since the memorable harvest of 1850.

Michigan.—The wheat, which is always winter seed, has lived through the winter, but was fully half killed by the cold after the snow left. Corn looks sickly and only half a crop looked for. The potato crop is ruined, and in many parts of the State the cutworm is destroying the corn.

Minnesota.—Prospects very flattering for all small grain crops. Though the corn crop looks badly, and is seriously affected by wet weather, and the cut worm.

Mississippi.—Reports from various points in the State show that too much cotton had been planted and is seriously affected by the continuous rains. Labor is reported very scarce, totally unreliable, and the crops generally "badly in the grass."

Many fields of cotton have been abandoned. Corn looks well where it has been worked.

New York.—The hay crop on uplands entirely destroyed on account of excessive hot weather and no rains. Oats, on rocky, dry lands, are a complete failure. The potato bugs are committing heavy depredations.—Drouth general all over the State.

New Hampshire.—The drouth is all most unparalleled in severity and the hay crop cannot exceed half a crop. Potato crop a complete failure.

Nebraska.—Crops of every kind are represented in fine condition.

Ohio.—The wheat crops now being harvested is the finest cut for many years.

Oregon.—All the crops are doing well and a much larger yield is expected than was ever harvested before.

Pennsylvania.—Absence of rain for the past month, has baked the surface of the earth, and halted the growth of many products. Corn has suffered materially. Wheat and Rye, reported about the average yield. Hay crop a complete failure.

South Carolina.—A general cry from all quarters of the State comes up for help—offers of one dollar per acre to clean grass, fails to get it done. Crops are generally not very promising. Grass everywhere and no reliable labor. The large amount paid by farmers for fertilizers and the unreliability of negro labor has caused a feeling of gloom all over the State. The condition of the people generally is very bad.

Texas.—Crop prospects throughout the entire State are the most gloomy known for years. Farmers are low spirited and much discouraged. The grass in many places cover the fields like a green carpet. Labor is scarce and unreliable.

Tennessee.—Too much rain has greatly damaged the crops. Farms in the Western Division of the State that are worked by the white owners, are in good condition, while those dependent on the co-operation, or hired system, have failed.

Virginia.—Corn from 12 to 18 inches high, and looks well. Wheat is good and tobacco looks promising.

Wisconsin.—All the indications are that the crops are in fine condition, tho' in many localities the cut worms are destroying large quantities of corn. Fruit crops, never better.

North Carolina.—Crops generally good, tho' in many sections complaints of "no labor and grass" are heard.—Wheat is estimated at about one half a crop.

Lie Down and Rest.—Dr. Hall says the best medicine in the world, more efficient than all the potatoes of the materia medica, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, "to keep up" as long as they can move a foot or wiggle a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but in others, the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and slow and typhoid fever sets in and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and cool room are the very first indispensables to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

Be just even to animals and insects, then surely thou wilt be so to thy fellow-man.

STATE NEWS.

The Raleigh Sentinel says that Dr. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Air Line Railroad, formerly "Chatham Railroad Company," has redeemed the mortgage of \$2,000,000 held by the State on said company, executed in 1868, by surrendering \$1,703,000 of State bonds heretofore issued to the Chatham Railroad Company, in exchange for its bonds; also \$297,000 of State bonds of other classes. By this transaction the State is benefitted to the amount of \$297,000 principal and \$84,660 interest, as this debt is reduced such an amount. The bonds (the 2,000,000) issued by the State for which the mortgage was executed were declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional, and therefore these bonds were not considered as valid obligations of the State, and have not entered into the State's indebtedness.

The Raleigh Sentinel says:—In accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1872-3, the Secretary of State sold at public auction on Thursday the 6th of July, a large number of surplus copies of the laws, documents and journals. As will be seen from the following, the prices brought were very low:

Laws of 1869-70, brought 4 cents per copy; United States Statutes at Large, 6 cents per copy; Revised Code, 6 cents; Convention Journal of 1868, 7 cents; Report of Fraud Commission, 7 cents; Constitutions and Ordinances of 1868, 5 cents; Senate and House Journals, 4 cents; Documents of 1862-64, 5 cents; Documents of 1868-69, 7 cents.

The Statesville American says that there is in that vicinity now, and makes his appearance every year, a strange human being. His habits are those of beasts of the forest, wearing nothing but the most scanty garments, and hardly enough of that to cover himself. He roams through the woods, generally at night, in quest of food, which is mostly vegetables, and makes his bed with leaves after the manner of swine. He is said to be shy of man, and on the approach of a person will dart off and seek covert in the densest thicket. No one seems to know from whence he came nor the cause of his strange habits of life.

A destructive storm passed over Piedmont last Saturday. It was very severe and did considerable damage. The Press office was in danger—windows were blown out and the editor knocked down by the but end of a limb of a tree. The corn crop it is feared is ruined. Sigmons steam saw mill was carried off, wounding, not seriously, three persons; the Sawyer, a small boy, and the proprietor of the Catawba House happened at the mill just as the storm came up.

We gather these details from the Press.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We learn that last Sunday the Rev. J. C. Williams, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Hopewell, in this county, was suddenly struck down by a stroke of paralysis while in his pulpit. He had just finished reading the morning lesson, and had sat down, when his head was observed to drop forward. Two or three members of the congregation hurried to him but found him speechless and helpless.

Rocky Mount Mail: Two ladies from Georgia were put off the cars at this place Monday night. They were on their way to Washington City, and being alone, had bought a through ticket and sent their money through by Express, when having lost their ticket, they were unable to get further than this point. Returning thanks to those who had offered their assistance, they declined the proffered help and part of their wardrobe and left on the next train.

At the Stockholders' meeting of North Carolina R. R. Company, at Salisbury last Thursday the old officers were re-elected. All are satisfied with the lease. Passes revoked from all ex-presidents, save Calvin Graves. The Directors passed a resolution asking for Hon. W. A. Smith to be made general manager of the North Carolina road.

The Rutherfordton Record says:—The gold mines in Cane Creek section in this county are very promising. We understand that Rev. Mr. White is running a mill to grind the ore, and that he is well pleased with the prospects so far. Other mines will very likely be opened soon.

A suit originating in the Superior Court of Catawba county, three years ago, and moved to Burke for trial—involving damages sustained in a male "swamp"—was decided last week. The plaintiff recovered one dollar damages, and the cost of the suit will approximate six hundred dollars.

North Carolina had two Major Generals and six Brigadier Generals, killed, and lost thirty-six Colonels, who either died from wounds or disease during the war, besides several who were disabled and retired, and the list not complete.

The suit of N. Boyden vs. Western North Carolina Railroad Company, which was to have been heard before Judge Dick, at Greensboro on the 5th of July, has been postponed at the request of the defendant, to sometime in August.

There is a valuable and well known oak in the town of Halifax, which is perhaps the largest in the State. Its foliage spreads over ten thousand square feet of ground.

The Newton Vindicator says: The root and herb business managed by the Wallace Bros., and Stephenson of this place, will amount to something near \$50,000 during the present season.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We are grieved to learn that his horse ran away with and threw Mr. D. A. Wilson, son of Mr. James M. Wilson, on last Friday. He was so injured as to die at 10 o'clock next day. Young Wilson was 22 years old and unmarried.

The Charlotte Democrat says: Dr. F. M. Hederson, at Concord, showed us last week, a book printed in the German language, at Leipzig, in 1854, making it 27 years old. It is entitled "Sermons on the Prophet Joel." The book is in a very fair state of preservation, but looks curious when compared with the books of the present day.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New Pennsylvania Air-Line was opened last week, and is considered one of the grandest achievements of modern times.

This route is over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and as the public would naturally expect, possesses every requisite of speed, safety, and comfort. From Philadelphia it runs through Lancaster to Columbia, where the Susquehanna river is crossed, and thence, by way of York to Baltimore. The Great Tunnel under that city being completed, passengers are now carried through without the tedious delays attending the transfer by horse-power. This tunnel is one of the most stupendous railroad works ever built in America, and its convenience to travellers from the North, West and East to the National Capital and the South, cannot be overestimated.

The scenery in Pennsylvania along this route is beyond description, and includes that of the famed Chester valley and Susquehanna river.

Throughout the road is double track, laid with steel rails and stone ballast. The equipment is entirely new, and is as perfect as it can be made. Every appliance for safety and comfort known to modern railroad art is used.

This route follows very closely the one so long and zealously advocated in Congress by Thaddeus Stevens, as the National Air-Line between Washington City and New York.—Patriot.

The State of Louisiana, at the end of the war, was in debt seven millions of dollars. On the first of last January the bonded debt was \$21,801,800; the miscellaneous debt \$2,282,447; the contingent debt, which the State will probably have to pay, \$5,453,652. The whole indebtedness will not fall far short of forty millions of dollars. That has been the result of the rule of Warmoth, Kellogg and their colleagues. Three of the Southern States, of which Louisiana is one, are drifting inevitably into either repudiation or bankruptcy.

Losses by the Storm.—The losses by the storm of Sunday week are so great that the Associated Press Agent does not attempt anything like a full statement. It extended with great violence over nearly every State in the Northwest, unroofing buildings, destroying the crops and in many places killing people. It was a great and sudden calamity by which millions of property was destroyed almost at one fell blow. How many lives were lost is not yet known.

Partial reports received at the Department of Agriculture from the cotton regions to July 1, represent much wet weather, which in several States makes the crop backward in maturing. The indications are that whatever may be the injury to the crop from this and other causes, a deficiency will, it is supposed, be supplied by the larger area than heretofore, and therefore it is believed the crop of this year will at least be equal to that of the last.

"Scratch a Russian and you will find a Cossack." Scratch a professional politician, who is offering himself to the farmers as a political Moses to achieve for them their deliverance, remarks the Chicago Times, "and you will find an office-holder or a fellow who, in some way got government for his partner in business."

The growth of the savings banks' business in New York has been extraordinary. In twenty years the amounts of deposits have increased from \$76,538,183 to \$285,286,621. Nearly 20 per cent, or one-fifth of the people have deposits, and the average deposit of each individual is \$346.73.

Iowa is the only State of the Union represented as being entirely free from debt, and yet it is a State that has doubled its population in the last ten years, and places it in the matter of population as number eleven in the Union, against number twenty in 1850. With such growth and prosperity, to be entirely free from debt is a most enviable distinction.

Over two thousand new post routes went into operation on the 1st of July. In the New England States, Maine was increased 202; New Hampshire, 86; Vermont, 110; Massachusetts, 71; Rhode Island, 17; and Connecticut, 56. In the State of New York, 463 new routes were opened. These comprise one-half of the number of new routes. The remainder are distributed in the Southern and Western States and in the Territories.

The bridge now in process of erection across the river Tay, in Scotland, will be, when completed, the largest iron bridge in the world, and already takes rank as the most important engineering work now being carried out in Great Britain. Its total length from shore to shore is 10,330 feet.

The Grange movement is gaining headway in the South. In Mississippi to the 13th of June 140 Granges had been organized. Richmond papers speak of the spread of the organization in Virginia.

A bill has passed the lower branch of the Connecticut Legislature providing for the infliction of the death penalty upon persons convicted of placing obstructions upon railroad tracks, where fatal consequences ensue.

The question of a railroad between Statesville and Danville, Va., connecting with the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio at the former place, has been revived. Proceedings of Railroad meeting were published last week.

A woman at Scranton, Pa., put her tongue to a flat-iron to see if it was hot. She found out, and that household is remarkably quiet these days.

There is a young lady in Yorkshire who is six feet five inches high and five feet six inches around. Could there be more beautiful proportions?

A Missouri girl washed all day, made a supper off twelve boiled eggs, and then danced all night. The funeral procession was nearly a mile long.

Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, has given 36,000 acres of land to the Episcopians in Texas.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—From and after this date, obituary notices of more than five lines will be invariably charged at the same rate as advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hereafter we will require cash in advance for all legal advertisements. Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and others interested, will please take notice.

The Election.

We would again impress upon the minds of all, the importance of the ensuing election, which will take place Thursday, August 7th. There should be no apathy, no staying away from the polls if possible to get there;—let us all turn out and cast our votes in favor of the amendments of our defective Constitution.

The defeat of the proposed Constitutional amendments would be a great calamity to the whole people. We repeat, this is no party measure, as the amendments were passed by both parties in the Legislature, and it now only remains for the people to ratify them at the polls. We give a comprehensive explanation of the changes proposed, in another column.

The Raleigh News sounds timely warning to the lukewarm or those inclined to absent themselves from the polls. A certain class always vote:

"There is secret opposition to the proposed amendments in certain quarters. It will be a sad day for North Carolina if they are voted down."

Their adoption will greatly curtail the annual expenses of the State Government. The tax-payers will be relieved of unnecessary burdens by their ratification.

The expenses of annual sessions of the Legislature, of the Code Commission, of the Superintendent of Public Works, and of taking the State Census, will all be done away with; the mortgage in favor of the Northern bondholders which is recorded in the Constitution, will be lifted; the University, now lifeless and withered, will be revived; and various other salutary changes will be effected by the adoption of the proposed amendments.

There should be no opposition to them from any source. But there is opposition, and hence it behooves all who regard the interest of the State, to go to the polls and put their ballots for the AMENDMENTS.

Let there be a rousing majority cast in their favor."

THE CHOLERA.—In Columbus, Indiana, the deaths have averaged one a day. At Mt. Vernon, Ia., 9 deaths from cholera, on the 21st. Half the population have fled. At Evansville, Ia., one cholera death a day. In Tennessee, we believe, the cholera has nearly disappeared. No reports from elsewhere.

HAIL STORMS.—Last week a hail storm materially damaged cotton in the Enfield section of Halifax county. A severe hail storm passed over portions of Buncombe county.

STATE DEBT.—The interest on the State debt, including that on special tax bonds, will, on the 1st of October next, the close of the fiscal year, amount to the enormous sum of \$8,038,904.15.

The attempt to drag Mr. Dana (editor of the New York Sun), a citizen of New York, to Washington and make him answer before the Police Court of that city for an alleged offence (libel) which he committed at all, was committed in New York, has been frustrated. The case came up on Wednesday before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District of New York, who, after hearing argument, denied the application for a warrant for removal of Mr. Dana to Washington for trial. Judge Blatchford decided simply that it would be unconstitutional to send Mr. Dana for trial before a court where there is no trial by jury, as in the Police Court of the District of Columbia. The cheers which his decision elicited attested the interest felt by the people in the preservation of the liberties of the citizen.—Richmond Whig.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from the summit of Mount Washington, relates the following:—"Among the boarders we found many young ladies from Boston, three of whom had been spending nearly a week at the Tip Top House. We found their experience very serviceable, and their company highly agreeable in the various scrambles about the mountain. They were sensibly attired, having religiously bound each other to wear but one pelisse each, and they had torn off a few lifts from the high heels of their boots. Two of them, during the passage around a very dangerous precipice which we came upon in the course of our ramble, by their heroic daring saved the life of one of the gentlemen of the party, rescuing him from a position of certain death, if dependent upon his own exertions. One of the young ladies, lying flat upon the ground, slid out over the bank from which the gentleman had slipped, clinging meanwhile to the feet of the second lady, who in turn clung fast to a sharp rock above. The gentleman was drawn up slowly and with great effort, having with pardonable indecency grasped his preserver about the ankles."

It is said a disgusting row occurred at a stockholders meeting at Statesville last week.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

[From the Raleigh News.]

In order that the people may vote understandingly on the amendments to the Constitution, at the ensuing election, we deem it necessary to give in full the eight clauses in that instrument proposed to be altered, together with the alterations themselves.

FIRST: IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The present Constitution in Article I, Declaration of Rights, provides as follows: "Sec. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave."

This section is amended by striking out the first clause down to and including the word "but," so that the amended clause in Article I will then read:

"Sec. 6. The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave."

Another alteration in regard to the public debt is provided for in the same amendment, by striking out section 4, Article V of the present Constitution, which is as follows:

"Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt."

So that the above section will be entirely stricken out and the amended Constitution will not make it compulsory on the Legislature, by express language, to provide for the payment of interest and principal of the public debt.

SECOND: IN RELATION TO THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Article III, section 1, of the present Constitution names among the other officers of which the Executive Department shall be composed, a Superintendent of Public Works, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly.

The amendment proposes to strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works" wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

THIRD: IN RELATION TO THE STATE CENSUS.

In the present Constitution, Article II, the following provision is made for taking a State Census:

"Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the Senate districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, after the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

The amendment proposed to this Article is to strike out all that precedes the words "the said Senate Districts," in section 5, and to strike out the phrase "as aforesaid," or "the parts so stricken out relating to the census, so that the section as amended will read:

"Sec. 5. The said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of a contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

The object of this amendment is to do away with the unnecessary expense of taking a State census under the direction of the General Assembly, inasmuch as the same work is done by the National Government.

FOURTH: IN RELATION TO EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

The present Constitution, Article V, Revenue and Taxation, provides as follows:

"Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements for mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars."

The amendment proposes to change this section by inserting after the word "instruments," the words "or any other personal property," so that the section as amended will read:

"Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments or any other personal property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars."

FIFTH: IN RELATION TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The present Constitution, Article IX, has the following on the subject of the University at Chapel Hill.

"Sec. 5. The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments, and franchises, is under the control of the State, and shall be held to an inseparable connection with the free public school system to the State."

The amendment proposes to strike out this section entirely, thus severing the University from the common school system, and insert the following in lieu thereof, so that the amended Constitution shall read:

"Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom when chosen shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments heretofore in anywise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University."

The following sections of Article IX, relating to the University, are also stricken out:

Sections 13, 14 and 15, relating to the appointment of trustees by the Board of Education, and the officers, powers and rights of the trustees. These matters will hereafter devolve on the Legislature, if the amendment relating to the University is ratified.

SIXTH: IN RELATION TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The present Constitution, Article II, Legislative Department, provides as follows:

"Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly."

This section is to be amended by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially," so that the section amended shall read:

"Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly."

This amendment also strikes out the word "annually," in section 6, Article III, and inserts the word "biennially," in reference to the requirement of the Governor to communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon.

SEVENTH: IN RELATION TO THE CODE COMMISSION.

The present Constitution, Article IV, Judicial Department, makes the following provisions concerning the Code Commissioners:

"Sec. 2. Three Commissioners shall be appointed by this Convention to report to the General Assembly at its first session after this Constitution shall be adopted by the people, rules of practice and procedure in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section, and the Convention shall provide for the Commissioners a reasonable compensation."

"Sec. 3. The same Commissioners shall also report to the General Assembly as soon as practicable, a code of law of North Carolina. The Governor shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring in this commission."

The amendment proposes to strike out both these sections, thus abolishing the Code Commission.

EIGHTH: IN RELATION TO FEDERAL AND OTHER OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The present Constitution, Article XIV, provides as follows:

"Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the State at the same time. Provided, That officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities and Commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section."

The amendment proposes that this section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 7. No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit, under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities or Commissioners for special purposes."

There were eighteen amendments originally proposed, but the eight above specified were all that passed the General Assembly by the requisite two-thirds majority.

These eight amendments are to be submitted separately for ratification or rejection, at the election to be held on Thursday, the seventh day of August. Any person qualified to vote may vote for or against each amendment, with a written or printed ticket with the words "For Amendment," or "Against Amendment." The amendments that receive a majority of the popular vote will be duly ratified. A part or all of them may be either ratified or rejected.

The Mormons have just had a considerable increase of their families, consisting of about a thousand immigrants, who have arrived at New York and will soon proceed to Utah. They consist chiefly of Danes, Swedes and Norwegians, with a sprinkling of English and Scotch. They will find affairs among the Saints in an unsettled condition. The prophet, who has had many difficulties to contend with of late, has just experienced much ingratitude at the hands of his seventeenth wife, Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb Young, who is reported to have left him, carrying off her furniture and personal effects. It is said that she has employed lawyers to institute proceedings for divorce and for alimony. Many interesting revelations touching the domestic life of the prophet are expected to result from these proceedings.—Richmond Whig.

GENERAL NEWS.

KATE STODDARD.

The Woman who Murdered Goodrich.

A correspondent of the New York Herald has visited Plymouth, Mass., and had an interview with the mother and school-mates of Betsy King, alias Kate Stoddard, now under arrest, charged with the murder of Charles Goodrich, in Brooklyn, N. Y. The correspondent says:

Although the stories of the singular tragedy had been read and commented upon here, no one could connect the name of Kate Stoddard with the youthful and handsome Betsy King, who, until a few years ago, was not only the belle, but the model of propriety of the whole town. The papers received in Plymouth on Monday contained the first news that Kate Stoddard and Betsy King were one and the same person.

The news was conveyed to the family by a neighbor, when Mrs. King was agonized with grief. Kate was born in Plymouth, and so were her father and mother before her, and she may, therefore, be considered as a pretty direct descendant of the little band who came over on the May Flower two or three centuries ago. She is the youngest of a family of two daughters, her elder sister being married to a Mr. Bartlett, a worthy citizen of Hyde Park, Mass. It was her sister and not Betsy who taught school here in Plymouth county, although Betsy is said to possess a far superior education. She is a graduate of the high school, and during her tuition she was particularly celebrated as a writer. While she was clever she was always regarded as shy and artful.

The circumstances of her first going away are in keeping with her singular and characteristic conduct ever since. One day she suddenly took it into her head to go to Boston, and when she declared her intention her parents fitted her out and gave her \$100 in money. It is said by some of her lady associates that there was a young man in the case in the shape of a young Boston "runner," who had become acquainted with her during one of his perambulations here in Plymouth, and that it was to share her fortunes with his that she left her house. She had cultivated a romantic disposition by a liberal perusal of story papers and novels, and it is more than likely that cheap literature is the prime cause of all her woes and misfortunes.

An interval of several months then elapsed, when her father was informed that she was sick in a hotel in Boston, and when he went to her assistance he found that she had been sent to the insane asylum in Taunton. After about six months she began to improve, and at about the time she was to be turned out as "cured" she took it into her head to leave without going through the usual formalities of a discharge. Securing a couple of dresses and other clothing belonging to one of the matrons, she stepped into a buggy that was standing near the institution and drove off to a relation's in North Bridgewater. There were no apparent symptoms of insanity. So the officials thought, even after this little freak, and the patient was pronounced sane and allowed to go. Subsequently she went to Middleboro and learned the straw hat and bonnet business in which she is said to have been an expert.

Providence was her next objective point, but she remained there only a few months, when she went to New York, from which place her parents have heard very little of her. Her father is a man of considerable means, and has always been happy in expending his wealth for the gratification and comfort of his children, and this terrible and tragic affliction in his declining years is, therefore, peculiarly painful.

The cholera at Greenville, Tenn., has developed a few cases of monstrous depravity, one of which I will relate without mentioning names. An old man, probably nearly seventy years of age, who lived a mile or two in the country, and noted for his recklessness and utter defiance of the laws of God, came into town one day, and passing down the street cried out that he intended to spread the cholera over the town. He then went to an undertaker and wanted to know if he could make him a coffin and what he would charge. The reply was that if he wanted it before his death he would charge him twenty-five dollars, but if after, he would charge only fourteen dollars. He told him to proceed with the matter, but to be sure to make it out of two-inch plank and leave it open at both ends, so that if the devil comes in one end he could escape at the other. That night he was stricken down with the cholera, and by morning was a corpse.

Private advices from Vienna dated the 17th, state that up to that time there had been sixty-one cases of cholera reported, forty-two of which proved fatal. In a single hotel there were forty-two persons attacked with symptoms of cholera, and six died. The hotel was closed.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., Trust Company has failed, caused by defalcation of the President. The deposits will be paid in full, and probably something will be left for the stockholders.

SPAIN.

LONDON, July 20, 1873.—Reports regarding the incidents and consequences of the battle which was fought between the Spanish government forces and the Carlist army at Igualada, in the province of Barcelona, last Friday, the 18th inst, vary greatly in the matter of statement according as they come from Madrid and Spanish government sources or by the Carlist channel of information, through Perpignan.

All the accounts, however, agree with respect to the main point—that Igualada was attacked by the united Carlist columns under Prince Alfonso, and that fighting of a most desperate character ensued, and was continued during a space of eighteen hours, a portion of the population assisting in the defence of the town, while the other part sympathized with the Carlists.

Madrid reports of latest dates, state the result of the engagement both ways, but a circumstantial account of the affair which has just been received through Perpignan says that the place (Igualada) was captured by the Carlists, and that the republicans also lost 1,000 prisoners, four cannons and 2,000 stand of small arms.

BAYONNE, July 20, 1873.—Don Carlos at Iruya, near Elizondo, in Navarre, about 20 miles north of Pamplona.

Fighting was resumed on Friday.

The Carlists had intimated to themselves in the suburbs of the town to surrender unless...

A republican volunteer up in the powder...

DEATH FROM A BALLOON.

Ten Thousand People Witness the Collapse of La Montain's Balloon and the Fall and Death of the Aeronaut at Iona, Michigan.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Mail reports give some interesting details of the fatal accident to the aeronaut La Montain, at Iona, last Friday. His balloon was what is known as a hot air, and not gas. The canvas had somewhat of a worn appearance; as if the worse for being filled with heated air too often. At the summit, where the canvas was sewn together, a block some ten or twelve inches in diameter was fastened, and through a hole in this the guy-ropes were secured; hanging down over the sides of the balloon, being at the bottom some seventeen feet apart, and these were tied to the basket by the Professor himself. There were no ropes running around the balloon horizontally to prevent the whole thing from slipping, or to prevent the ropes with a gust of wind.

At 3.55 P. M. the Professor stepped into the basket, and the balloon took a short up almost perpendicularly, with the Professor swinging his hat to the crowd, all apparently enjoying the sight. In a few moments more, however, the mouth of the balloon was observed to wave about two or three times, then to pass between the ropes, careening over on the side, when the ropes broke out from their fastening and the fall commenced. La Montain was noticed to be apparently making some effort to get the basket above him, and if possible to break the fall, but after the first struggle he fell so rapidly that nothing could be distinguished but the falling body, his hat coming after him about 100 feet or more behind, the old canvas nearly collapsed, falling gradually. The body struck the ground half-a-dozen feet from the northwest corner of the jail building. It struck with such a terrible thud that it jarred the ground for fifty rods around, and made an indentation in the solid ground eight inches in depth. There was scarcely a bone in the whole body not broken into fragments. It was as limp as a rag. There are very few fractures of the skin, except the right foot, the bone of the right leg being driven through the bottom of the foot.

The body was laid out on a couch, a circle formed, and a procession of all who wished to view the remains passed around. The Professor is a brother of the celebrated aeronaut who died two or three years ago. This one's name was Edward La Montain. He was a jeweler by trade, and lived at Brooklyn in this State. He had said just before he went up that he wished to take the train for home as soon as possible after coming down, as his wife was very sick. He himself had not his clothes off for ten days.

There were from 10,000 to 12,000 people who witnessed this horrible tragedy. It was seen by people four miles from the city at an angle of thirty-five degrees. The best estimates make the height from which he fell from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. Those who were on the hill back of town said the strangest sight was to witness the people swaying back and forth like a field of wheat moved by the wind.

A Wildcat Undertakes to Carry off a Child, Whips a Whole Family and Escapes.

[From the San Luis Obispo (Cal.) Tribune.]

We learn that an unusual and very exciting contest took place at the ranch of Ramon Felix, on the Moro creek, about fourteen miles from this place, one morning last week. It seems that Mr. Felix, shortly after getting up in the morning, went out to feed his stock, and that soon after he was startled by the cries of his wife and family. Running to the house he found that a large wildcat had seized his youngest child, an infant, by the back of the neck and was making off with it. After a severe struggle he succeeded in rescuing it, the cat making its escape. Sometime after the excitement had subsided, an Indian boy about 18 years old went out to bring in some horses that had been staked out over night some distance from the house. He had been gone but a few minutes when the family was again aroused by the cries of the boy, who came rushing toward the house yelling like a madman, with the identical cat that had caused the first disturbance firmly seated upon his back, with its teeth imbedded in the back of his neck. Another desperate battle ensued, which resulted in favor of the cat, which successfully cleaned out the whole Felix family, killed their two dogs, and retreated in good order to the house of E. M. Howe, under which he ensconced himself, defying all efforts to dislodge him until night when he escaped unscathed.

The wounds received by the Indian boy were quite severe, and the good people fearing that the cat was mad, thought it best to scarify the wounds, which they did by heating a crow-bar, the only implement about the premises that would answer the purpose. We understand that considering the ordeal of scratching, biting, and singeing the boy passed through, he is doing remarkably well, and will be all right again in a few days.

The large Northern watering places have not, it is said, met with much encouragement this season. They are so extremely fashionable and pretentious, and it cost so much to stay at them that many persons are deterred from visiting them, who have hitherto been in the habit of doing so. The outfit of a person starting for one of these resorts grows more expensive every year and the price of board becomes higher and higher from season to season. It is pleasant to turn from the contemplation of such extravagance and folly to our Virginia summer resorts, where one can live not only economically, but naturally and delightfully in the midst of the most refined society, and surrounded by the most beautiful natural scenes. Those who visit summer resorts should go for recreation and health, not to subject themselves to the slavery of fashion. They have enough of that at home. Freedom is an unnecessary restraint in a summer resort.

Hon. Jeff. Davis has been in the city for the last few days.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A burglars gang was arrested a few days ago in Caswell county, and lodged in jail at Yanceyville. The party consisted of three young men who were arrested on a charge of breaking open and robbing a store. One of them affected to make a clean breast, and exonerated the other two from complicity in the offence. The examining Magistrate was doubtful of his truth and thought there was good reason to commit the whole number in default of bail, for trial before the Superior Court.

They are suspected of being the same parties engaged in frequent offences of the kind in Person and Caswell. They are all white, with any number of aliases. On the person of one was found a memorandum book, with the names of many persons in various counties, conjectured to be a directory of future operations.—Hillsboro Recorder.

The Raleigh News hears of an accident that may result in the death of Mr. Archibald McLean son of Gen. McLean of Harnett county. Mr. McLean, on Friday last was driving a team of four horses to Fayetteville, his wagon loaded with turpentine. He was thrown from his seat by a sudden jolt of the wagon and falling under the wheel the weight of the wagon passed over his body. At the latest accounts Saturday morning his physicians entertained but a slight hope of his recovery.

The Raleigh News had the pleasure Saturday evening last to meet with the Rev. Daniel McGilvery and family who were on board the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad returning to their old home, Harwitt county, from a long sojourn in Siam, as a missionary to that remote region, whither he has been since 1858. Mr. McGilvery was appointed a missionary by the General Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and sent to Siam. Mr. McGilvery married in Siam a Miss Bradley, daughter of Rev. Dr. Bradley, one of the first missionaries to that country.

It will be remembered that about two years ago a young man by the name of Rimer killed his aged mother and threw her on the fire in her house. He was insane, and not being able to gain admittance to the Asylum was confined in jail. Tuesday a doctor was sent for to see him, and on arriving at his cell he discovered that the poor fellow had so lacerated his person as to render surgical operation necessary. After it had been performed and his hands secured behind, the Dr. left, but was again called to see Rimer who had succeeded in getting his hands loose and tearing assunder his wounds to such an extent as to allow his intestines to protrude. The Dr. administered the necessary attention, but very little hope is entertained of his recovery.—Salem Watchman.

FAN FLIRTATIONS.—For the benefit of those who desire to indulge in the "innocent amusement of fan flirtation," we give the following rules: Fan fast—I am independent; fan slow—I am engaged; fan with right hand in front of the face—come on; fan with left hand in front—leave me; open and shut—kiss me; open wide—love me; open half—friendship; swinging the fan—I see you home; shut—hate.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Mr. W. F. Higgins, steward of the Lunatic Asylum, died last night between the hours of two and three o'clock. On Monday night Mr. Higgins ate an unusual quantity of ice-cream and frozen butter milk. On the same night he was taken with a violent cholera-morbus, which continued almost without abatement until the hour of his death. It is said he died in great agony.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn from a passenger by the Western train that Mrs. Thomas J. Sloan, of Greensboro, while standing on a block yesterday, training a vine, missed her footing and fell, sustaining injuries from which she died in a few hours. Mrs. Sloan was a daughter of Dr. Grotter, of the Presbyterian Church, and was beloved by all who knew her.

The Lincoln Progress says: On Tuesday evening, about dark, a car load of rags, belonging to Wm. & R. Tiddy, caught fire by spontaneous combustion and burned both rags and car. The loss to Messrs. Tiddy is about \$500, and \$150 to the Railroad Co.

The Raleigh News says: W. D. Cooke, Esq., is engaged in making a thorough revision and correction of the map of the State, and to obtain the necessary information he has addressed letters to the Registers of Deeds in the several counties, with a tracing of each county.

PARDONED.—Gov. Caldwell pardoned George Smith and Eaton Miles, convicted of robbery at the fall term of Halifax County, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, on condition that they remove their residence permanently from Halifax County, within 90 days.

The Asheville Expositor says: At the examination of the candidates for West Point, on last Monday, W. M. Gash, of Buncombe county, received the appointment.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We are informed that the 1st Cavalry has troops stationed at Charlotte, and received "marching orders." They will proceed to some point farther South.

Many farmers in Person and Caswell counties, who formerly raised tobacco extensively, have this year turned their attention exclusively to cotton.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A son of Capt. W. A. James, of Wilmington, was killed in Wadesboro by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of another youth.

Twenty-eight trains come in and go out of Weldon every twenty-four hours.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle makes the following statement:

Poetry.

Tobacco Union.

Come old and young and hear us tell
Tobacco Smokers well
Who love to smoke their pipes so well
That for tobacco they would sell
Their right to social union.

They clean their pipe-stems with a wire,
They fill the bowl and pipe to fire,
And smoke till it does quite expire,
And they are never known to tire
In this Tobacco Union.

They always scent the atmosphere,
And you may know when they are near,
Though not a word from them you'll hear
Their breath grows stronger every year,
In this Tobacco Union.

Sometimes from three to six you'll see
Collected in one company,
And every fellow in good glee
Rests after having a smoking spree,
And talk of every Union.

And then the fumes and smoke will rise
Like morning fog toward the skies,
And we who take our hank weep eyes
Unless he take his leave and flies
From such a union.

Some keep their money from the poor,
And send them hungry from their door,
And have away to some one's store
And spend it for Tobacco more
To burn in smoking union.

Often times their neighbor's door,
They cast their quids some four or four,
And spit on carpet floor and floor,
And say we'll have our pleasures sure,
In this tobacco union.

Often times the church you view,
That persons there do sit and chew,
And spit on carpet floor and floor,
Until it spreads a foul odor,
And sing of heavenly union.

When they get mad they chew much more
Than they were known to chew before,
And then their conscience is so sore
Until their angry fit is o'er,
To think of heavenly union.

Sometimes the quid's so large within,
The juice runs out and stains the chin,
And then I always have to grin
And think there is no little sin
In this tobacco union.

The ladies, they are sweet, 'tis true,
But they have learned to use it too,
"Tis almost make a monkey laugh
To see them slobber on the hearth
And talk of marriage union.

Sometimes you'll see some five or six,
In the woods a hunting stick,
The sticks are got the swabs made
And in a bunch they have parade
And nod for slobbering union.

And now the snuff box is pulled out,
And with the swabs they dip it out,
And rub their gums until they're so,
And spoil their swabs some three or four,
And talk of snuff communion.

Humorous.

A Happy Daddy.

In giving publicity to the following
jubilant epistle, the Danbury man or some
other fellow, who can appreciate a good
thing when he finds it lying around loose,
says:

We are not obliged to tell how the fol-
lowing funny letter got into our hands, all
the reader has to do is to read it and laugh.
We congratulate the new-made pa-ri-ent,
and hope he will get over his confusion of
ideas shortly, so as to be able to tell his
baby from his horse:

DEAR SISTER EMMA:—
I now take my seat and sit down to take
this opportunity to inform you that I am
"daddy" at last, for Addie has got a nice,
fat baby as ever made up faces. We hope
that these few lines may find you enjoy-
ing the same great blessing. Now, this is
to be strictly a business letter. Firstly, as
I said before, Addie has got a nice baby;
nextly, I have swapped away old John
and think I have got a pretty nice horse;
a girl, and weighs nine pounds—I mean
the baby—it is just as fat as butter, and
has a good strong pair of lungs. She is
red and has a white stripe in her face, and
is a good driver; she has got blue eyes
and a dimple in her chin—I mean the baby
—and just the prettiest mouth that ever
opened to receive pap; judging from her
teeth, I think she is about three years old.

I mean the horse now—and the doctor
says is the fairest he ever saw, without
any exception—he means the baby—I got
\$34.00 to boot, not on the baby though,
for in this case the boot is on the other foot,
and two or three sizes larger, as I can find
out. I am going to harness the horse now
and go after mother, she was born last
night at 20 minutes past nine—I hope you
don't think I mean mother or the horse; I
mean the baby. She is as hearty as a pig;
at an egg, a biscuit and drank three cups
of tea—I mean Addie—she is "getting on"
nicely, and if she don't have bad luck she
will get along first-rate. She is subject to
disorders of the stomach, and they say
that is a sign of colic—I mean the baby.
I hope it is for the nurse says colicky ba-
bies never die. She talks about her nose
as she takes snuff—I mean nurse. I am
going to name it Edna—I mean the baby.
The "Three P's" been reading this over,
and I see plainly that I ain't fit to write.
The amount of it, I am frustrated—I
am a happy father, and that accounts for it,
so, you must excuse me this time.

Your Brother,
JIM.

An English shopkeeper has, for his vir-
tues, obtained the name of "little rascal."
A stranger asked him why this appellation
had been given to him? "To distinguish me
from the rest of my trade," quoth he,
"who are all great rascals."

An Indiana woman is mad because her
husband took her very best sheet to hang
himself, when there was an old clothes-
line in the cellar which was good enough
for the purpose. She says he always was
extravagant, and too lazy to go into the
cellar for anything.

A western paper has this delicate per-
sonal item: "Those who know nice old
Mr. Wilson, of this place, personally, will re-
gret to hear that he was assaulted in a
brutal manner last week, but was not kill-
ed."

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Building and Alphabet
BLOCKS
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Agricultural.

To Learn Farming.

There is just one road open to all poor
men, who want to become, but are not,
good farmers, and that is by no means a
loyal road. It is to go to work with every
power of their heads and hands and hearts
as common laborers on other men's farms.
Be careful whom you select for your teacher,
and make sure that he is enterprising,
economical, intelligent and successful.
Let him understand your object in going
to him, and accept the fact at the outset
that you are working not for money, but
for instruction.—Do with alacrity what-
ever you may be set to do, whether it be
to clean a hog pen, or to break a colt.
You will have it all to do for yourself some
day, and now is the chance to learn how.
Make yourself the most valuable hand on
the place, and show that you are worth
teaching. In this way you may learn so
much in a single year—may "get the
knack" of so much that it is indispensable
to success, that you may safely set up on
your own account with a snug place of
twenty acres or more; and if you have
made the reputation you have had the op-
portunity to make, your instructor and
neighbors will be glad to give you a help-
ing hand. If you really have the right
stuff in you, they will have found it out,
and the closest friend of them all will sell
you land on time, if he has it to sell, and
will trust you with a yoke of oxen or a
horse, for he will know that you are as
sure to trust as a savings bank. If you
can't learn this in one year, take two or
three. If you get your board for your
work, and have a chance to study at odd
times, they will be the most profitable
years of your whole life, and the knowl-
edge you have gained will be worth more
to you than a capital of \$10,000 without it.

When the proper time comes (hurry),
buy a small farm that you are sure you
can manage, and don't be afraid to run in-
to debt for whatever you really need to
work it successfully, for you will be
sure to come out right in the end.—Hearth
and Home.

Flies on Horses.

The Massachusetts Ploughman makes
this suggestion:
Carbolic Acid Soap seems to be a most
valuable remedy for most of the troubles
and annoyances to which farm stock is
subject. We have heard of so many won-
derful cures and benefits rendered by it
that we are beginning to be quite enthu-
siastic over it. As a sheep dip, as an ex-
terminator of vermin, as a plant wash, as
ointment for galls and sores, in fact, as a
remedy for almost every farm trouble, it
has proved successful. A friend of ours
a few days since being obliged to drive a
valuable horse twenty or more miles, and
knowing that flies would prove troublesome,
conceived the idea that a wash of carbolic
acid soap would protect it from flies. The wash
was applied, and through the day, although
myriads of flies swarmed around the horse,
and even alighted on it, not one made ef-
fort to draw blood.

Now, with a remedy against these pests
so easily available, (a large piece of soap
costing but a few cents, and procurable
at almost any drug store,) there is no ex-
cuse for neglecting to provide it. Let a
pail full be made and kept standing in the
stable. Whenever a horse is to be taken
out either for the road, field, or past, dip
a sponge into the water and moisten the
animal coat with it. The time required
would not be a minute, and the cost not a
cent, but the benefit rendered to the animal
would be very great.

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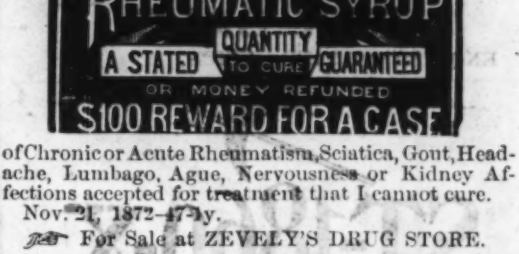
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man, are now canvassing for the "Lee Monu-
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boro and Kernersville, in accordance with the fol-
lowing Time Table:

Going East.			
STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	
Kernersville.	9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	
Friendship.	9.35 A.M.	9.38	
New Garden.	9.55	9.57	
Intersection.	10.14	10.16 A.M.	
Greensboro.	10.30 A.M.		

Going West.			
STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	
Greensboro.	3.54 P.M.	3.40 P. M.	
Intersection.	4.16	3.56	
New Garden.	4.33	4.37	
Friendship.	5.10 P.M.	4.35 P. M.	
Kernersville.			

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